In the Claims:

Please amend claims 1, 3, 5, 8, and 15 as follows:

1. (currently amended) A method comprising:

providing at least one of a microdevice and a nanodevice, having at least one circuit feature thereon;

~~encapsulating~~ introducing by a method selected from the group consisting of reversible osmotic lysis, electroporation, microfine needle injection, and particle gun injection at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice~~, wherein said encapsulating is not within a cell other than a white blood cell and wherein an immunogenicity of the cell-protected microdevice or nanodevice with respect to an animal exceeds an immunogenicity of the naked microdevice or nanodevice with respect to the animal~~; and

inserting at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice into a body.

2. (cancelled).

3. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, ~~further comprising the step of inserting~~ wherein the at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice is introduced into ~~a cell, wherein said cell is~~ a red blood cell.

4. (canceled).

5. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of ~~inserting~~

introducing at least one of said microdevice and nanodevice into a biological member, wherein said biological member is selected from the group consisting of a blood cell, lipid molecules, a liver cell, a nerve cell, a skin cell, a bone cell, a lymph cell, an endocrine cell, a circulatory cell, and a muscle cell.

6. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of providing at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice further comprises providing at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice selected from the group consisting of a diagnostic system, a transmitter, a receiver, a battery, a transistor, a capacitor, and a detector.

7. (cancelled).

8. (currently amended) The method of claim 1, further comprising the step of ~~encapsulating~~ introducing at least one of said microdevice and nanodevice into a biological member, wherein said biological member is one of a red blood cell and lipid molecules.

9. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of selecting a substrate for at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice from the group consisting of Gallium Arsenide, silicon, and silicon oxides.

10. (cancelled)

11. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, wherein the step of providing at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice, further comprises providing at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice of a resonance type nanodevice.

12. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising detecting at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice by one of electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR), electron spin resonance (ESR) and nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR).

13. (previously presented) The method of claim 12, wherein the step of detecting further comprises EPR detecting molecules selected from the group consisting of free radicals, odd electron molecules, transition metal complexes, lanthanade ions and triplet state molecules.

14. (previously presented) The method of claim 1, further comprising a step of selecting a material for at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice from the group consisting of phosphorus, arsenic, sulfur, germanium and organic free radicals.

15. (currently amended) A method comprising:

providing at least one of a nanodevice and a microdevice, having at least one circuit feature thereon;

encapsulating at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice, wherein the at least one of said microdevice and said nanodevice is ~~not encapsulated via phagocytosis~~ extracellular; and

inserting the at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice in a blood stream within a body.

16. (previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising a step of pegylating the at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice.

17. (previously presented) The method of claim 15, further comprising a step of chemically modifying the at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice with an organo hydroxyl.

18. (previously presented) The method of claim 17, further comprising the step of chemically modifying includes selecting said organo hydroxyl group from the group consisting of poly (ethylene glycol), methoxypoly (ethylene glycol).

19. (previously presented) The method of claim 15, wherein the step of encapsulating further comprising attaching a lipid anchor to at least one of said nanodevice and said microdevice with an organo hydroxyl.

20. (withdrawn) A method, comprising:

covalently bonding a linker molecule to at least one of a microdevice and a nanodevice, wherein a non-immunogenic polymer is covalently attached to the linker molecule to form a polymer-protected microdevice or nanodevice, and wherein an immunogenicity of the polymer-protected microdevice or nanodevice with respect to an animal exceeds an immunogenicity of the

naked microdevice or nanodevice with respect to the animal.

21. (withdrawn) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of covalently attaching a polymer includes an organo hydroxyl group from the group consisting of poly (ethylene glycol), methoxypoly (ethylene glycol).

22. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 20, further comprising utilizing the at least one of a nanodevice and a microdevice for drug delivery.

23. (withdrawn) The method of Claim 20, wherein the linker molecule is a lipid anchor.

24. (withdrawn) The method of claim 20, further comprising the step of:

introducing the polymer-protected nanodevice or microdevice into the animal.